

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Frace and N.w York Association Pages is at \$1 to 20 Ann street. All information and doca-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the dress of the whole sountry.

The Cleveland Forces at Chicago. Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, the leading third-term organ, yesterday published this interesting news:

"Washington, June 25 .- Active participation by Administration officials in the interest of sound money at the Chicago Convention will not be re-garded by Mr. CLEVELAND as 'permissions activity' or as a violation of the spirit of the Civil Service law. There is to be no official announcement to this effect, but I am able to state that President CLEVE-

member of the Administration taking part in the fight for sound money at Chicago." As Mr. CLEVELAND has persisted in remaining a candidate for a third term, rather than help the cause of the gold standard

by taking himself out of the race, we must infer that the officeholders are going to Chicago more in the interest of their chief than in the interest of honest money. "When an election to office," wrote the Democratic candidate for President in 1884,

accepting the nomination, "shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instend of his dedication to the profession of politics, the full realization of a Government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment of the Constitution disqualilying a President from reflection. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptations to retain public place once gained, and, wore than all, the ornilability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders with a zeal born of benefits receired and fortered by the hope of farors pet to come, stands ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the elleibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

And the CLEVELAND officeholders are again moving on to Chicago in the desperate hope of renominating their man for a

Judge Frederick Smyth.

FREDERICK SMYTH was Recorder of the city of New York for fourteen years. When a candidate for reflection he was defeated by the so-called reform nominee, JOHN W. GOFF, before whom the FLEMING case has just been tried. A year later he was restored to the bench by election to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court. In his administration of the criminal law, as Recorder, he won the respect of the bar and of the community at large. He tried many important and difficult cases with conspicuous ability and fairness, and in the Court of Appeals his work stood the test of frequent and rigid examination. It was a public misfortune when he lost the Recordership. not because of any fault on his part, but by reason of a wild enthusiasm for the erratio lawyer who conducted the LEXOW investigation. The evil was only temporary, however, for he now occupies a higher place in the service of the people.

But all this does not prevent the friends of the present Recorder from making Judge SMYTH an object of attack. Thus the Evening Post, commenting upon the conduct of the FLEMING trial, takes occasion to say:

"Whatever Recorder Gorr's faults may be, their et on our criminal procedure has been greatly in-used by the process of depreciation of him in which nearly the whole bar has been engaged ever since his election, though it was able to stand fifteen years of Recorder Surru's absolute silence about the Tam-many enormities as exposed in the Lexow investiga-With these enormities he must have been tol erably familiar from sitting in our leading criminal nals he was friendly, if not intimate." The cool assumption that Recorder SMYTH

knew of the evils exposed by the LEXOW investigation before their exposure is as justifiable as would be the assertion that the editor of the Evening Post must have possessed like knowledge. The editor sitting in his office with all the sources of newspaper information at his command had a better opportunity to learn of the "enorm!ties" he talks about than the Recorder, sitting in his court and trying prisoners for murder and burglary and larceny. The suggestion that Judge SMTTH was silent for fifteen years or fifteen minutes about any such "enormities" known to him is not only preposterous but inexcusable, because it has no basis of fact.

Silence, however, would be an excellent quality for Recorder GOFF to cultivate. The more he indulges in it the more likely he will be to gain for himself something of that moral authority as a judicial officer which was so conspicuous a characteristic of his predecessor.

An Animated State Convention.

Once only since 1876, when the amended article of the State Constitution extending the Governor's term from two years to three went into effect, has there been in New York an election for President and for Governor on the same day. The Presidential term being four years and the Governor's three years, vacancies in the two offices occurred concurrently every twelfth year. The twelfth year after 1876 was 1888, when HARRISON defeated CLEVELAND in New York and HILL was chosen Governor over MILLER. Without alteration in the organic law of the State there would not have been an election for President and Governor on the same day until 1900. By the new Constitution, however, ratified when Mr. MORTON was chosen Governor, the Governor's term again was limited to two years, and a President and a Governor of New York will again be elected to-

gether next November. No time has yet been fixed for the nomi nating Convention of the New York Republicans who are to put in the field their State ticket for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. But the Republican State Committee is scheduled to meet on Tuesday, July 7, to fix time and place for this Convention, which will probably be held late in the month of September or early in October.

At the recent St. Louis Convention the division between the two Republican forces, the organization men and the Ohio and Union League contingent of dissentionists. was 55 to 17, but for two reasons the anti-PLATT men hope for greater strength at the State Convention this year. Several of the New York delegates to St. Louis, under explicit instructions from their constituents or from the March Convention in this city to support Mr. MORTON, are on terms of estrangement with the Republican organization throughout the State. A second reason for anti-organization hope is the ex-

tional Committee, which, under HANNA's direction, will have charge of the Republican campaign. The representative of a political organization in a national canvass is, by long usage, its member of the National Committee. Thus in the national Democratic campaign of 1892 New York's member of the Democratic National Committee was the Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, and upon him devolved the task of representing the Democracy of New York in the proceedings of the National Committee; and no man, it is fair to add, worked more assiduously, more adroitly, and more unselfishly for the success of the Democratic ticket in this State.

The Republican National Committee when it met after the Convention authorized, by formal vote, Captain-General HANNA to points most likely to be attacked. choose an Executive Committee for the actual work of the campaign, and authorized him to go outside of the membership of the National Committee for committeemen.

It is now supposed that HANNA, in the exercise of this authority, will ignore FRED-ERICK S. GIBBS, New York's committeeman, and appoint Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss of the Union League Club. Such a designation would certainly not be without its effect upon the campaign, for it would be tantamount to the declaration that the purpose of the Republican Administration, should Major MCKINLEY be elected, would be to recognize the BLISS faction and defy the regulars. The Republican State Convention of New York promises to be an unusually animated assembly.

The Latest Venezuelan Incident.

It is edifying to observe the calmness and natience with which the British Government and a majority of the London newspapers have regarded the arrest of HARRIson, the English civil engineer, by Venezuelan officials. A year ago the incident, now happily brought near to a satisfactory termination by Venezuela's voluntary release of the prisoner, would have provoked an outburst of arrogance and menace, such as was produced by the Yuruan affair. Not that there was any occasion for threats and bluster on the part of Great Britain. It was admitted that the man HARRISON was engaged in surveying a part of the territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, which, as no one acquainted with the historical facts can doubt, will be adjudged by the Boundary Commission to belong to the Spanish-American republic. On the other hand, that the arrest was made without orders from Caracas, and was due to excess of zeal on the part of the local authorities, is now made certain by the promptness with which the Government has ordered HARRISON'S release upon learning the circumstances of the case. Nevertheless, an extraordinary change in the temper of the British Government is indicated by the fact that, instead of truculent talk about sending war ships to La Guavra. what we heard when the incident was in its acute stage was a polite request that our State Department would use its influence with President CRESPO to secure an amicable settlement.

This proof of a relatively sober and rational spirit on the part of the British Foreign Office encourages the hope that it will eventually consent to refer to arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela; or. in other words, to put back the boundary question exactly where Lord GRANVILLE placed it in May, 1885. At the time of Lord GRANVILLE's agreement with Seffor BLANCO for arbitration, nothing in the nature of a threat had been heard from the United States, and one would think that common prudence and a proper sense of dignity would impel Lord SALISBURY to renew that agreement before the decision of our Boundary Commission is rendered. For should the Commission determine that any part of the territory in dispute belongs of right to Venezuela, the United States are bound by the declaration of President CLEVELAND, and by the reception thereof by Congress, to aid the South American republic in repelling British intruders arbitration still be rejected. It would ill become a British Minister to yield some months hence under menace what he might now concede in deference to the dictates of

common sense and equity. There seems to be a good deal of confusion in the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic as to the bearing on the Venezuelan question of the negotiations for a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of controversies between this country and Great Britain. If a workable scheme of the kind could be devised, and could secure the approval of the Senate-neither of which things is probable-it would be, of course, in no sense binding upon Venezuela, which is an independent State. Nor would an agreement to arbitrate controversies directly arising between this country and Great Britain relieve us from the duty of defending any territory adjudged by the Boundary Commission to belong to the South American republic. We could be relieved from that duty only on the ridiculous theory that among the questions which we should consent to refer to arbitrators would be the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela case. We should as soon think of allowing arbitrators to construe a clause of our Constitution. In the Monroe doctrine we announced the fundamental and inflexible principles of our foreign policy, and we ourselves shall be at all times the

sole judges of their applicability. Negotiations for an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States can by no possibility have anything to do with the Venezuelan question, except as disclosing an improvement in the attitude and temper of Lord Salisbury, an improvemeat confirmed, as we have said, by his mild treatment of the HARRISON incident. There is only one way in which the boundary dispute can be settled peacefully, and that is by an agreement for arbitration concluded directly between the British Government and the Venezuelan Government.

The New Coast Batteries.

Only a few days hence the millions voted by Congress for guns and forts will become available, and accordingly preliminary plans for the use of the money have been submitted by Gen. FLAGLER and Gen. CRAIG-HILL to Secretary LAMONT.

The purchase of the gun and mortar forgings, and the finishing and assembling of the various parts at Watervliet, form a familiar, routine matter. There is no danger of our not getting more guns than can be mounted, for we already have scores on hand in that condition. The two great matters of urgency are first, on the part of the engineers, to construct emplacements, and secondly, on the part of the Ordnance Department, to contract for carriages.

It is to be hoped that after the revelations of the past year as to the backwardness both of the emplacements and the carriages, and with the liberality of Congress in sup-

the defence system will be brought up somewhere near where they ought to be, Other portions of the work may or may not be delayed, but not a day more should be lost on these two. The full plans for both sources of expenditure ought to be ready promptly, so that contracts may be entered into and work begun under them at the earliest opportunity. Every dollar appropriated for these two purposes should be laid out, and all the additional amount for which contracts are authorized should be disposed of in that way.

A leading test of the coming year's success for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments will be, at its close, how many guns actually shall have been put in position and supplied with ammunition for use, at the

The Monmouth Celebration,

It was a happy thought to commemorate o-day, with no little formality, the battle fought almost six score years ago near Monmouth Court House. Honors paid to the heroes of the Revolution furnish a stimulus to patriotism which is timely in these days. The celebration at Asbury Park was appointed for June 27, but the battle really took place on June 28, and, as it happened, on a Sunday.

Its story may be told briefly. When, in May, 1778, Gen. HowE returned to England, leaving to CLINTON the command of the British army in Philadelphia, the latter, on receiving news that a French fleet had been ordered to help the patriots, evacuated Philadelphia and marched across New Jer sey toward Staten Island. The British fleet, in cooperation, proceeded out of the Delaware and sailed to Amboy Bay, WASH-INGTON immediately left Valley Forge, where his army had passed a hard winter, and pursued the British. He overtook them just after they had left the heights of Freehold, which sometimes

ture would be asked at its next session to provide for the appointment of an expert chemist to the District Attorney.

We are bound to say that if Mr. McINTYRE means to suggest that by such means the he is decidedly in error. Strong popular prejudice at present attaches to this class of and what is believed to be, in many cases, its venality. This prejudice would not be lessened in the case of an expert who is a standing employee of the prosecution. Juries would feel with even greater conviction than they do now that the chemical expert so testifying was not a witness, but paid advocate.

The leading witness for the prosecution in the FLEMING trial, apart from the discredited Scheele, was a little girl, Flor-ENCE KING, who testified in great detail o carrying the clam chowder from Mrs. FLEMING to her mother, and to all that was said and done by everybody at the time. In lowing interview with CHARLES SAM, one of the FLEMING jurors:

"We took no stock in Florence Kino's statement say, and recited the lesson just as she had been

Suspicion of the character and motive of estimony is often far greater in the minds of jurymen than Assistant District Attorneys are apt to imagine.

Not Harmon; Cleveland.

A member of the Cabinet, Attorney General HARMON, expresses the "belief" that under no circumstances would Mr. CLEVE-LAND accept a renomination."

Neither Mr. HARMON's belief, nor the pubication of it, is of the slightest importance. The only man to speak on the subject is the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND himself, the President.

CLEVELAND, not HARMON, is the man to kill the third term viper.

We have observed in several reputable iournals lately references to the Republican candidate as "WILLIAM H. McKINLEY," and we now find this same three-piled title in the San Francisco Wave, beneath a large and dignified portrait of the Major. We had supposed that Major McKinley's name was simple William: but the evidence that it is William H. commands attention. As a matter of fact, is he plain "WILLIAM," or has he dropped a name, as the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND dropped "STEPHEN?" And is his full name really WIL-

The Cortes at Madrid has shown great wisdom in rejecting the wild proposition of Prof. Comas to abrogate the protocol of Jan. 12, 1877, relating to the protection to be given to American citizens tried in Spain on certain

LIAM HANNA MCKINLEY?

The agreement of CALER CUSHING, then our Minister at Madrid, and CALDERON Y Col-LANTES of the Spanish Cabinet not only was drawn in the interests of fairness and justice.

pected friendliness of the Republican Na- plying the means for both, these parts of but it secured to Spaniards tried in the United States every privilege demanded by us for Americans in Spanish domains. It did not extend its immunities from court-martial trials to those engaged in flagrant hostilities, but sought to throw the shield of civil law over those not

taken with arms in their hands. The abrogation of an agreement which has appainted unchallenged for nearly twenty years and which is so essential to the protection of our citizens in Cuba at this juncture, would been so distinctly an unfriendly act toward the United States that it might have been a very bad stroke of policy for Spain. She was judicious in rejecting the appeals of COMAS and bis friends.

Every wheelman who, by some other fellow's evil prank, has been made to dismount and walk, through the sudden collapse of his pneumatic tire, will applaud the decision of a Police Justice on Wednesday, Magistrate WENTWORTH, in the Yorkville Police Court. fined a boy \$3 for "placing shamp-pointed wire in the tracks of bicyclists on Second avenue, at Sixteenth street," and then advised the boy's father to take him home and give him a good spanking.

It is to be regretted that the offender in this case was a mere lad. Older persons are often guilty of the same practice, but they are wary enough to skedaddle without being caught. We fail to see anything so supremely funny in compeliing a cyclist to dismount and walk a mile, or ten miles, as the case may be, trundling his disabled wheel; and if the mischief-makers who

trown of a lederal union when the contestera-tion was formed, and insisted upon a legislative union similar to that existing between England and Scotland.

There an active part in politics in Canada from 1804 to aid in securing a federal union, because I believed then it would insten the political union of the United States and Canada.

means to suggest that by such means the evils of expert testimony can be abolished, the is decidedly in error. Strong popular prejudice at present attaches to this class of the duties upon imports, he will increase the stagnation and depression which now prevail evidence because of its partisan character,

in Canada, the imports, the exotus to this country, the deficiency in the revenue, and decrease the output of Canadian manufactories and the demand for labor.

A conflict between the Crown and the Canadian electors as to the right of Canada to exercise the treaty-making power independently of the Crown may not be very far off. Upon that issue the majority in favor of home rule will be far more emphatic than it was in the election held a few days ago. The assertion of the right to exercise the treaty-making power is another name for a declaration of independence. The Roman Catholics of Quebec have notly windicated the right of the Canadian people to govern themselves. Francis Waylani Stres.

Perpicalties of a Democrat,

To run Election of Tur Sex-Sie: Having reached the age of majority a little less than four years ago the coming election will be my first opportunity to east a vote for a Presidential nomince. All my early the Journal of Thursday we notice the fol- training was in the Republican faith, but some years ago, attracted by the principles of indicatile and equality of rights, my modifical sympathics became strongly attached to the Democratic party. I came to believe that the safety of the prople and also the well because we believed that she had been told what to being and dignity of this great reputity described to a large extent upon the documates of the hemocratic parts. And yet, at the present time, I confess with a feeling of shame and chagrin that I am inclined to return to the party of my early training. What may we hope from a party that does not understand its own principles? It is called the party of "equal rights," and yet it exacts the infamous income Tax law. Rotation in office or "no third term" is a Demo-eratic principle, and ver we find that the man whom the Democratic party four years ago, knowing him then as well as now, nominated by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, has become an under-handed candidate for a third term of the Presidency. The rule of the majority is a Democratic principle. and yet the disregard of this principle made the last morratic Congress the most incompetent in our tory. An augmestic foreign policy was a principle with Jefferson, and yet but one act in Cleveland's two Administrations could be eailed "American." Look ing back upon these things, and at the same time holding before me the certainty of a silver plank at Chimnes, i am inclined to admit the character of the Demo-ratio party as it is sometimes represented by Republican artists, as an assumon which are being saddled all the Populistic issue of the day. These re-flections are not calculated to stir the pride or entim-ROSE, S. Y., June 25, 1896. Columbia University and the Academy of

To ren Euros or Ton Sus-Sier Apropos of the project to make the New York National Academy of Besign apa t of Columbia University, I log leave to ask you a question : is the Ptrailient of that university a large enough man to thive control of so many intellectual and esthetic opportunities? Has his policy been in the past, and will it be in the

future, to call large men around him for his faculty?
I have beard it charged by alumniof Columba that the faculty of that institution was not commensurate with 148 material ho dima and endowments. I do not mean menerally of column Should hot such a charge at this he looked into hefore all New York, intellectually, is grouped under the jurisdiction of the first institution?
PLANT RILL, June 24. PLAINTILLO, June 94.

President Low of Columbia has been siyled by President Eilot of Harvard as one of the foremost figures. on the field of education, and justly. No one should besitate to aid in building up and magnifying the influence of Columbia University while Mr. Low is Presi-

FABLES IN SPAIN. France and Russia Will Not Guarantee Spain in the Possession of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- Happily, it is not from the Madrid newspapers that the State Department obtains information regarding the attitude of the leading European powers toward the United States in the matter of Cuba. From the statements that are made in these papers one might be led to suppose that France and Russia, if not also England, were prepared to guarantee Spain in the possession of Cubs, and to give her such armed assistance as might be reeded for the maintenance of her authority there. Whenever a French or a Russian journal expresses a desire for Spain's success in the war with her rebellious colony, the expression is regarded at Madrid as evidence of a disposition to sustain Spain by force of arms, and as a menace to the Government of the United States. It was but a short time ago that La Epoca, the Ministerial organ at the Spanish capital, printed the following words: "France and Russia have shown such steadfast sympathy for Spain as to justify the belief that if a Spanish alliance with them should be necessary there would be no obstacle to its consummation." As the editor of this organ, Marquis Val de Gleslas, is a leader of the Conservative party, a member of the Cortes, and a confidant of the Premier in the Government, his statement was regarded in Spain as an official deciaration, in which the world was notified of the purpose of France and

pelling a cyclist to dismount and waik a mile of ten miles, as the case may be, trundling his disabled wheel; and if the misenis-finakers who like this sort of amusement continue to be active, the spanking treatment recommended for the boy is likely to be construed by some wheelmen into meaning a sound bedily castization. And the public sentiment in that case would not be against the wheelman.

CANADA AFTER ELECTION.

A Victory for D-mocratic Home Rule Against the Crown.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SIN — SIT: The defeat of the Republican party in 1892 was due to its assault upon the right of the States to clear members of Congress without any interference from the Federal Government. The Force bill was the rock upon which it was wrecked, and not protection to home industries.

The monarchical party in 1892 was due to its assault upon the right of the States to clear members of Congress without any interference from the Federal Government. The Force bill was the rock upon which it was wrecked, and not protection to home industries.

The monarchical party in vanada has been wrecked in the late election because it undertook to overrise the will of a majority of the electron for Manitoba. It was an assault upon State rights under our system, but not under the Canadian system. The people of Manitoba denied the right of the Crown to disallow legislation relating to local matters enacted by the majority party in the Parliament of that province, although, under the Hritish North American act, adopted by a Convention convened in Canada for the express purpose of Treating as act for the Convention convened in Canada for the express purpose of Treating as act for the Convention convened in Canada for the express purpose of the confederation of the series of the whole Donnieun have emphatically and the provinces and all Judges for the Convention convened in Canada for the express purpose of the confederation of the series of the provinces and all Judges for the confederation of the series of the whole Donnieun have emphatica

sometimes

Are strictly common.

A the attack of the control of th But in any event, it can be regarded as a certainty that neither France nor Russia will

guarantee Spain in the passession of Cuba. A. P. A.-ISM IN BOUND BROOK.

The Dismissal of a Raman Catholic School Teacher Causing a Rumpus

There is a lively three-cornered fight now going on in the borough of Bound Brook, N. J., which the friends of Miss O'Connor, the borough Government, and the Board of Education are the participants. Miss O'Connor, who is a lioman Catholic, was discharged as a lope, leading a length to the quarter post crossteacher in the public school through the influ-

night, and the Board has just passed a resolution that it is not right for a principal to enge in out-like work. This means that he must either drop his night work or throw up his job of bassing the nuble school. But the Professor has a number of warm supporters in the Common touncil, who declares that the resolution is an outrage and was insighted by the friends of it. M. Horbert, a local engineer, whose plans for the new sower system were rejected by Hoftman as thereight of the first heat faction made an unsuccessful attempt to defeat Hoffman at the last local election, and have since been after his scalp. The Professor's friends assert that the Herberties have touched him through the Board of Education, and that there will be a fight to the flash.

While the Board of Education will be kept busy defending itself, the Common council will not have much time to take a hand in the hight, as it will have about all it can do to stem the tole of wrath of another batch of Indianast citizens who have Just handed up a remonstrance against the Council's action in electing William it. Collington of Plainfield as Corporation Counsel when two local candidates of unquestioned ability had been proposed for the place. Altogether the City Fathers and the townsfolk of Bound Brook are in a bad muddle.

One of the fifteen new members of the Board of Education in Brooklyn who are to be apof Education of the August Mayor Wurster will be Manufacturer Charles Noves Chadwick. He will be named as the successor of Police Judice Charles E. Tealo Mr. Chadwick is a gradient of the Charles E. Tealo Mr. Chadwick is a gradtice Charles E. Teale. Mr. Chadwick is a g uate of Vale. He rowed in the crow of 1870

A Doubtiul Maid's Sollloguy. To ride, or not to ride: that is the question,

Waether 'twere better to east aside all pride And don the bloomers, appearing thus with man in public thoroughfare, his equal now, and boddly self-assertive, challenge all who pass To criticise the mannish sport, the loss of girlish grace, or to sting to pettheauts, and stay at home. For of a surety there are joyous parties formed. To go a pleasuring, in which I bear no part. Fur then, to ride, to fall, per-hauce To break one's wheel! Aye, there's the rub, for to encounter whicked breakery parts bent on the destruction of the highway's plague. I fear I trainble! 'tis grewsome but to think on it. Still, what is there left to do since all girls ride? I'll do it I'll be brave, 'twas but yester e'en I saw, Giancing from my window, who but Tom Riding with that Smithers girl, forgetting me Hush ; softly now : I'll steal away and take a lesson If all goes well, another week will see me by his side. Farewell to ancient prejudices, we need them not, And thus I say, farewell !

WINDING UP THE BABY.

This and Other Customs that Are Peculiar to Swedish Honseholds.

From the Household. The people of Sweden, mainly on account of their isolated position from the rest of Europe, still retain many of their peculiarities in dress and habits, particularly among the peasantry. and perhaps more so in the country of Dalecarlia, on the shores of Lake Siljan, than in any

other part of the country.

As you travel through this country you begin to get a little bewildered at the stereotyped editions of men and boys that you meet at the roadside, for they seemed to be dressed all alike in their white sheepskin coats the fur side of the coat toward the body and the smooth white skin on the outside; besides this, they wear eather aprons, knee breeches, long stockings, and low shoes.

The girls and women are also dressed alike in similar sheepskin coats, only much shorter, in addition to which they wear dark skirts, ornamented in front with bright-colored striped

Ings, embroidered with bright-colored yarn, making a very artistic and pretty effect against the natural wood work of the bed and walls.

From the shelf hangs a short, stout strap or cord, terminating in a stirrup-snaped handle that is used to take hold of when rising in the morning to hoist yourself up in a sitting position.

either by turning the baby over and over or by passing the band around the baby as it is being gradually unwound.

When fully released it is given the freedom of its lees, arms, and body for a short time, and, after being washed and fed, she proceeds to wind it up again with a fresh linen band.

Commencing at the feet the mother winds it tightly in a spral manner unward to the armits, and sometimes the arms are also laid close to the body, and the linen band bassed around the arms and body, and round and round toward the feet again, and so on, until the little one is made nearly as stiff as a board, and put away either on the bed or between it and the bodding in an upright position, as when we first discovered it.

The process is continued until the child is from ten to twelve months old, and it is the universal custom in Sweden among all classes of the people. From the lowest to the highest.

Why do the Swedish women keep up to this very day this peculiar method of winding up their infants?

Ask them and they will tell you that it is done for the purpose of making the children grow up tail and straight-limbed, and to prevent them from being hunchbacked or bowlegged, as well as to prevent their feet from turning linwaid; and, as a matter of fact, there seem to be fewer countries where this practice of winding the bables is not in one.

Whether or not the results are always as anticipated is uncertain, but for all that you can

Whether or not the results are always as anticipated is uncertain, but for all that you can never prevail upon a Swedish mother to give up her daily practice of winding up the baby.

The Winning Horse Reached the Goal in

rington and the Concord.

The first Assistant District Attorney.

The first assistant of the District Attorney of our county and the member of the staff who had charge of the Fleming trial is Mr. John F. McIntyre. Concerning the difficulties surrounding the introduction of difficulties surrounding the introduction of expert testimony in criminal cases, Mr. McIntyre was reported in the papers yesterday morning as saying that the Legisla
Tupper would have one manager in the displacement to the standard paper. The standard paper in a say what they bears the state in the United States:

It is not the business of the State inepartment to out a goodly array of speedy flyers, and the right to carry on such negotiations as may suit be with France or Russia, this Government is local state in the month of them. Spain may exchange favors with France or Russia, this Government is not concerned in them. Spain may exchange favors with France or Russia, this Government is not concerned in them. Spain may exchange favors with France or Russia, this Government is not carry on such negotiations as may suit be with France or Russia, this Government is not the business of the State inpartment to our agondly array of speedy flyers, and the right to carry on such negotiations as may suit in the full the uniterances. Spain halls a goodly array of speedy flyers, and the right to carry on such negotiations as may suit in the full that the business of the State incornances. The disable the first in the business of the State in the uniterances. Spain has a full right to carry on such negotiations as may suit in the full that the full that the such as a full right to carry on such negotiations as may suit in the full that the full tha For Billy, Nat Evans, 80 pounds; Bobby Gra- Bonapartist, and in the autumn all details are to be ham, 69; Eddy Evans, 75. For Lizard Tommy Woods, 82 pounds, and Ben Phillips, 84, the intention being to change every ten or fifteen miles, as the articles permitted the horses to go

as they pleased between start and stop. At 12:20 the judges mounted the stand, called up the race, and precisely at 12:30 by the judges' time the horses, on the second turn, were off even on the race of sixty miles. Both horses led off slowly, Billy going at an easy ing the stretch alength behind. Time, 4:18, in

The game little horse kept up his cast, and he made his sixtieth mile under eight minutes and sixty miles in four hours and twenty-eigh minutes, amid the rousing shouts of the 400 or bill people who remained to see the race out.

100 people who remained to see the race out.

110 looked good for the rest of a hondred, and apparently did not appreciate the biankers and ribions with which he was in an instant covered as nutch as he would another dash around the course. Litzard made the last seven indices in thirty-two and three-fourth minutes; nites not noted. Lizard's average time for a mile was 4:38.

Story of the Queen's Conchman, From the American Hebrese,

Prom the American Hebres.

My Dean Childens: Jews and Christians pray, Lead us not into isopitation. Their wise men want to keep far away from sin. Anything which is itself seems harmiess, yet leads to sin and wrongfoling, must be availed. Not long ago I heard a Methodist preacher tell the story: A queen once desired to engage a coachman, so her faithful servant was too old to held the reins any more. Many applied for this position, which meant a very goest living. Out of these her chamberlain selected three, whom he introduced to her Majesty. She turned to one with this question, "How near to the edge of a precipic can you drive without failing over?" He answered, "Within an inch." Hemarking "That is quite close, "she addressed the same question to the second. Thinking to eclipse his rival and gain the coveted employment, the latter answered, "If I understand my horses and they understand me, I can drive within half an inch of the brink." The third man required. "I do not know, for I have never tried. I sleaps strive to keep away as far as possible from such dangerous piaces." The Queen chose the third coachman as a reliable servant and dismissed the others, Hoping that this story contains a lesson readily understood, I am, as ever. Uncle Arraus.

LAKE MICHIGAN'S CURRENTS.

flow They Operate to Produce the Sant Bars Along the Shores.

I'vom the Milwaukee Scattnet. Lake Michigan's eccentricities, its high tides and its low tides, its wind currents and its wave ripples, have been the source of a good deal of speculation among the scientists, and many have been puzzled to know its vagaries. Only divera dredgers, and fishermen have gained much information about the formation of the bottof the lake. Ordinary people must of necessity be contented with the surface appearance, with white caps and brown rollers racing for the shore and breaking on the sand bars a few nun-dred feet out. The children are pleased to hunt for round shining stones on the beach, without guessing why they are found there, and not half a mile north or south, where the beach is simply packed wet sand. Yet the experience of practical men for forty years along the shore has been that the pebbles are great travellers. at the sport of the waves and the wind, Some facts on the sand bars and the pebbles

mented in front with bright-colored striped aprons.

On their heads they wear jaunty little red caps, and on their feet low shoes with the heel almost under the middle of the foot.

The mother puts the little one in a kind of basket or sack and silngs it on her shoulder, after strapping it in firmly so that it shall not drop out while the mother is walking along or performing some kind of farm labor in the fields.

But if you want to see the real trial of a Swedish baby you must follow me into a Dalecarlia farmhoure.

As you enter the workroom, that is, into the eating and siceping room, your attention is instantly drawn to the great double bed in the corner of the room, for it is not a bedstead that you can move from place to place, but a solid fixture, forming a part of the frakemwork of the house, with posts at the corners and a wooden shelf on top.

From the shelf hangs down snow-white towellings, embroidered with bright-colored yarn, making a very artistic and pretty effect against the natural woodwork of the bed and walls.

From the shelf hangs a short, stout strap or the case and the pebbles are given by a gentleman who for forty years has spont a good deas of time and thought currents of the lake. His observations have covered that portion of the saver given by a gentleman who for forty years has spont a good deas of time and thought the set portion of the saver and thought the neverment of hars and saud in currents of the lake. His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. The currents of the lake, His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. The currents of the lake, His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. The currents of the lake, His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. The currents of the lake, His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. The currents of the lake, His observ

venture to say that there are pebbles on those beaches that have been around this lake a good many times.

"The inner bar has a sand depth of about ten feet. If the contour of the shore is changed by running out a pier, the location of the bar is changed. The bar will form and go round that cord, terminating in a stirrup-shaped that is used to take hold of when rising in the morning to hoist yourself up in a sitting position.

After you have feasted your eyes on this gethetle piece of bedroom furniture you notice something like a small meal sack surmounted by a clubby little head, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, stuck down in an apright position between the bedding and the side of the bed.

You call the mother's attention to it as she sits by her hand foom or splining wheel, and she says. "Oh, yes, that is the baby, and it is about time I wound it up."

In your astomishment you venture to ask if it is customary to wind up bables in Sweden as we wind up acheks to keep them in regular order for a week's time, when she will answer you with a smele:

"Oh, no, not just the same, for we wind our bables of tener, generally three or more times a day, and, if you have time, I will show you how we do it."

She then proceeds to take the baby from the bed and commences to unwind it—that is, to unfasten one end of a long linen band, about six or eight end around the baby as it is being gradually unwound.

When fully released it is given the freedom of its legs, arms, and body for a short time, and, after being washed and fed, she proceeds to wind up again with a fresh linen band.

Commencing at the feet the mother's activation by the strong currents or either side, but the same distance away from it the same distance away from it that is from the shore. The general line of the shar is fit is from the shore. The general line of the same distance away from it that is a she southened to a short time should be shore. The general line of the shar is fit is from the shore. The general line of the same distance away from it that is from the shore. The general line of the same distance away from it that is from the shore. The general line of the same distance away from it that is from the shore. The general line of the shore.

and carries along just like the snow driving along a fence."

THE FRENCH MONARCHIST PLOT. Bourbons and Honapartes to Combine for Revision and a Pieblecite.

From the Spectator. It is interesting to read of the latest plot said to have been concocted by the French Monarchista. "Philippe VII." says he cannot find money for his supporters as his father did, while Napoleon IV .- or is he Napoleon V.Y.—is represented as actually poor, living in Brussels on the income and in the style of a moderately placed bourgoots. The heads of the two families, therefore, advised, it is said, by two great ladies, the Princess Ciémentine, who built the throne of Bulgaria, and the Empress Eugenie, and backed by a conditional ap-proval from the Duc d'Aumaia, who, besides his ability, still possesses the great wealth of the house of

Conds, have resolved upon a notable project.

This is nothing less than a fusion of their pretensions, which is to be made manifest to the world by the marriage of the Duc d'Orieans, legitimate sover eign of France, as well as helr to the "King of the French," with the widow of the Pue d'Aosta, who is half a Sonaparte. The Due d'Oriéans is then to be the candidate of both the monarchical parties, whose members are to use their combined strength in favor of a revision of the constitution, and ultimately of a popular vote, which will "reconsecrate by the choice of the people the crown inherited from St. Louis." 18 is, it may fairly be presumed, arranged that if France should select a Bonaparte the Bourbons will admit his right, and that if any member of either family should be accepted all the princes of both will return to France with the social position, and, if Providence

The two families have met at dinner without, it is fully believed, throwing wine glasses at each others' heads, an Oricans princess has married the Duc de Magenta, who is of course in a way a repr settled and the fusion announced to the world by some decided step, probably a vote of Monarchista, Radicals, and Socialists together, for a Congress to re vise the constitution. It is a dreamy scheme, almost

ratio in its air of unreality. ion, we are convinced, will be only a historic Incident, worthy of comment only because it shows that Bourbons have in seventy years lost confidence a their own claims, and that Ronapartes have learned

uable than the chance of a great throne. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

tion are the participants. Whis O'Connor, who is a Remain Cathorle, was discharged as a teacher by the public school, through the inducement is alleged, of certain members of the Beard of Education who belong to the A. P. A. Up to the time of her dismissal Missi O'Connor was acknowledged to be one of the best reachers in the school. The Board of Education will give no just reason for her discharge, her friends say, and they have started a big fight and threaten to become retry member of the Board who worded for her dismissal. Missi O'Connor has many Protestants among her appeters.

Prof. simus Hoffman, principal of the public school, has also come in for a produling by the loard, Mr. Hoffman is a school teacher by day and a barough colector and Commissioner by night, and the Board has been of the loard the Board has been objected and Commissioner by night, and the Board has suited passed a resolution that it is not right for a principal to encode the properties.

In this produce of the produce of the public school, has also come in for a produling by the loard, Mr. Hoffman is a school teacher by day and a barough colector and Commissioner by night, and the Board has school teacher by day and a barough collector and Commissioner by night, and the Board has suited passed a resolution of the Mr. Hoffman supporters in the Commissioner, The Hertical Prof. Board was a still offered and taken. Hilly was going the analysis of the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Commissioner. The Hertical Prof. In the Commissioner, the lost missioner, and that there should an unsuccessful attenual to that the resolution of the All Richard and the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Commissioner of the loar and the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Commissioner of the loar and the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Commissioner of the loar and the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Commissioner of the loar and the professor has a number of warm supporters in the Com of romance. He was a handsome man, the best horseman in Hungary, and a great favorite with the women. Kossuth appointed him leader of a corps r volunteers in 1849. His father was a brigand like himself, belonging to the organized bands that kept Justices and police in their pay, and prevent Ing accusations by fear of the vengeance of the or-

> By the use of the electric furnace M. Molssan has been able to prepare the metals whose exides have been looked upon as irreducing by carbon, He ebtained uranium in this way three years ago, and in a recent number of the Couples Readus he gives a complete account of its preparation and properties. It is isolated in three ways, by the action of solium at a rel heat upon the double chloride of solium and uranium, by electrolysis of this double salt in the fused state, and from the oxide, by reduction with carbon in the electric furnace. The last the process gives the test yields if the heating in contart with carbon is not unduly prolonged, and if air is excluded. Metallic uranium, when pure, is perfectly white, and is not magnetic if free from fron. It is not hard enough to scratch glass, takes a good poliso, and can be filed with case. It is ich more volatile than iron in the electric forge M. Henri Becquerel, in the same number of Comptes Rendus, tells of a remarkable and probably unique property of this metal, that of emitting inphotographic effects after traversing opaque bodies such as cardboard, aluminium, copper, and plati-num, and also able to discharge a gold leaf electroscope. The effects produced are precisely similar they are nearly four times as intense.